THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1792. [No. 1,66

NEWPORT: (Rhode Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *March* 3.

THE committee, to whom was referred, on the 23d of February, the following motion, viz. "Refolved. That the fecretary of the treafury caufe to be laid before the houfe, a ftatement of the balances, if any remaining unpaid, which may have been due by individuals to the United States, previous to the 4th day of March, 1789; and whether any and what fteps have been taken to recover the fame; and alfo a ftatement of the fundry fums of public money, which may have been entrufted to individuals, previous to the 3d day of March, 1789, and have not been accounted for," made a report, which, after ftating to the houfe, the various circumftances that had ftruck them in the examination of the treafury books, they concluded by declaring as their opinion, that it will be impoffible to obtain the report of the ftate of accounts contemplated in the above refolution, during the prefent feffion, without greatly retarding the current bufinefs of the department; and that it will be inexpedient to take any refolution on the fubject matter of the refolution referred to them,

A report from the fecretary of the treafury, refpecting compenfations to the commiffioners of loans, was read and referred to a feleft committee, confifting of Meffrs. B. Bourn, Mercer and Tucker.

A number of private petitions were read, and variously referred.

MONDAY, *March* 5.

The committee, to whom was referred, the petition of the officers of the levies late in the fervice of the United States, made a report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

A meffage from the prefident of the United States, was delivered by Mr. fecretary Lear, with the tranflation of a letter from the king of France announcing to the United States of America, his acceptance of the new conftitution.

Mr. fecretary Lear delivered a fecond meffage, notifying the houfe, that the prefident had, this day, approved and figned an "act to make further and more effectual provifion for the protection of the frontiers of the United States.

The houfe took up for confideration, the amendments propofed by the committee of the whole, to the militia bill; adopted fome, difagreed to others, made fome further amendments, and ordered the bill to be engroffed for a third reading.

Among other amendments made, was the addition of the following fection, which had been before propofed by Mr. Barnwell, and rejected in the committee of the whole: viz.

"And be it further enacted, that nothing in this act fhall be conftrued to prevent any perfon from inflicting fuch further regulations for the more effectually training their militia, according to the foregoing rules of difcipline, as the legiflature thereof fhall think proper to direct."

When Mr. Barnwell renewed his motion for the introduction of this fection.

An honourable member obferved, that the Congrefs, in making fuch a declaration, did moft manifeft an arrogance, rifing above the conftitution. The ftates (and he) know and feel themfelves poffeffed of the right of training their own militia; and it is to be fuppofed, that they will, without a rule, teach a deference for Congrefs to exercife that inherent right? when we talk of taking to ourfelves powers, which are veffed in the ftates, and then with great complaifance giving them back to the ftates, fuch behaviour carries in it fomething which the free fpirit of America will never brook.

To this it was anfwered, that the claufe in queftion implied only a recognition, not a delegation of power.

In reply it was faid, that fince the ftates poffefs a conftitutional power, in the cafe under confideration, it was a work of fupererogation in Congrefs to recognize it; neither the Congrefs, nor the prefident of the United States, has a right to command or commiffion a fingle individual of the militia of the ftates, in the capacity of a militia man; all that Congrefs is authorized to do in this cafe, is to point out a rule, by which the militia are to be trained; but the right of training and exercifing them in conformity to that rule, is, by the conftitution, clearly referved to the ftates; and Congrefs would fhew a very improper officioufnefs, in prefcribing to the ftate legiflatures what their own judgment and prudence would naturally fuggeft to them.

It was further obferved, that it is adding infult to injury, to deprive the ftates of their conftitutional rights, and then to tell them, that if they can find any thing further they are welcome to keep that.

The fection was adopted; yeas 25; nays (not counted) about 20.

TUESDAY, *March* 6.

A letter was read from the Legiflature of North Carolina, requefting the repreſentatives of that ſtate, to requeſt that Congreſs will do juſtice to the claimants of certain waſte lands, and diſcharge the arrears due to the troops.

Mr. Parker laid on the table a reſolution, directing the ſecretary of the treaſury to report, what money, if any, now remains in the treaſury, of the appropriations made prior to the year 1792, diſtinguiſhing, under their different heads of appropriation, ſuch monies as remain unapplied or unexhauſted.

Mr. Williamſon laid on the table a reſolution for the appointment of a committee, to prepare and bring in a bill, to amend the act, entitled an act to provide for collecting the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported, &c. ſo as to permit the landing of ſalt, under certain reſtrictions, at the wharves belonging to the ſeveral diſtricts, and to allow a drawback on the exportation of ſuch ſalt, or ſo much of the duty paid on the ſalt made uſe of in curing fiſh.

The committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported a bill for granting the rates of poſtage on news papers, which was read a firſt time and ordered to lie on the table. The poſtage is to be half a cent, for any diſtance not exceeding 100 miles, and three quarters of a cent for any greater diſtance.

Mr. Speaker laid before the houſe, a report from the ſecretary of the treaſury, reſpecting the exciſe law, which was read and ordered to be printed.

The Militia bill having been read and engroſſed,

Mr. Vining moved for a recommitment.

This motion gave riſe to a debate of ſome length, after which the queſtion being taken, and paſſing in the negative; yeas 27, nays 28; the blanks were filled up, and the bill paſſed; yeas 31, nays 27; and was ſent to the ſenate for their concurrence.

YEAS.—Meſſrs. Ames, Aſh, Barnwell, Benſon, Bloodnot, S. Bourne, Clark, Dearmons, Derry, Giles, Gordon, Grove, Hillhouſe, Key, Mitchell, Lawrence, Leonard, Lee, Madiſon, Moore, Muhlenbergh, Murray, Sedgwick, J. Smith, Steele, Sterrett, Sturges, Silveſter, Venable, White.—31.

NAYS.—Meſſrs. Baldwin, S. Bourne, Findley, Gilman, Gordon, Griffin, Hunter, Laverty, Mason, Mercer, Nicholas, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, J. Smith, Sumpter, Thatcher, Trezvant, Tucker, Vining, Wadſworth, Ward, Wayne, Williamſon, Willis.—27.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 7.

Mr. Vining preſented a memorial, ſigned with the names of near two reſpectable merchants of this city, in oppoſition to the ſame laſt preſented from the merchants of New-York and Philadelphia, who trade to India and China. Referred as the two laſt mentioned, to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

A Petersburg paper ſome time ſince laid on the table, was then called up, viz.

"Reſolved, That the ſecretary of the treaſury be directed to report to the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, by which, in his opinion, the additional ſums neceſſary for the public ſervice may be raiſed."

This reſolution gave riſe to a warm and animated debate, which continued to late hours, when the houſe, without taking the queſtion, adjourned.

THURSDAY, *March* 8.

The following reſolution, viz. "that the ſecretary of the treaſury be directed to lay before the houſe, the ſeveral ſums and ſituations of the ſeveral loans, the additional ſums, neceſſary to meet the public ſervice, ought to be raiſed,"—was again taken up and the queſtion was warmly diſcuſſed as yeſterday, in a very intereſting and intereſting debate, in which, much was ſaid of the baneful effects of paper credit, the neceſſary tendency to ſap the foundation of liberty in every country, where it is permitted to operate, and the dangerous conſequences to be apprehended to the people of America, if the houſe of repreſentatives, who by the conſtitution, are alone authorized to originate bills for raiſing revenue, ſhall ſuffer the power of the purſe to paſs into the hands of any executive officer, or board of adminiſtration, as to make him the ſole depoſitary of their ſchemes of finance, and preſcribe the ways and means of drawing money from the pockets of the citizens.

The debate was cloſed at midnight, continued until three o'clock, when

The queſtion was taken on adopting the reſolution, and carried in the affirmative; yeas 29, nays 28.

FRIDAY, *March* 9.

This day was aſſigned for taking up, in committee of the whole houſe, the bill for reducing the rates of poſtage on news papers.—It had not been ever but it may yet be called, this ſeſſion; for the bill is a very ſhort one, involving no conſtitutional principle; and every gentleman in the houſe, may be ſuppoſed to have long ſince made up his mind on the ſubject, the yeas and nays may, without any debate, decide its fate in leſs time, than is uſually ſpent in reading and referring a private petition.

The houſe reſolved into a committee of the whole (Mr. W. Smith in the chair) on the bill declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to certain acts of the ſtates of Maryland, Georgia and Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations; and after ſome time ſpent therein, the committee roſe and reported the bill without amendment; whereupon, it was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

SATURDAY, *March* 10.

The houſe proceeded to the conſideration of the meſſage received from the Preſident of the United States on Monday laſt, with the tranſlation of the letter from the King of France, announcing to the United States, the acceptance of the conſtitution, whereupon,

The following Reſolution was moved, viz.

"Reſolved, That this houſe hath received with ſentiments of high ſatisfaction, the notification of the king of the French, of his acceptance of the conſtitution preſented to him in the name of the people—and that the Preſident of the United States be requeſted, in his anſwer to the ſaid notification, to expreſs the ſincere participation of the houſe, in the intereſts of the French nation, on this great and important event;—and their wiſh, that the wiſdom and magnanimity, diſplayed in the formation and acceptance of the conſtitution, may be rewarded by the moſt perfect attainment of its object, the permanent happineſs of ſo great a people."

A motion, made for the commitment of this reſolution, paſſed in the negative; yeas 27, nays 35.

A debate of conſiderable length, and of a very intereſting nature, then took place on the acceptance of the reſolution; after which a diviſion of the queſtion being called for, the houſe agreed to the firſt part, as far as the words "important event" inclusive—yeas 53, nays 2.

The queſtion was then taken on the remaining part of the reſolution, and alſo paſſed in the affirmative; yeas 36; nays 16,

A committee of five members was appointed, to wait on the preſident of the United States, with the ſaid reſolution.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The enormous price of ſugar has given riſe to a report that oppreſſive duties are to be laid on the Weſt-India Iſlands, and that the ſame can be cultivated in the Eaſt-Indies at any expence, with half the labour, and leſs than one-tenth of the expence, of a Weſt-India eſtate, and that without employing a ſingle ſlave.

The large produce of the eſtates in Jamaica for the year, was mean to anticipate that from the exorbitant price of Weſt-India ſugar, the merchants and planters there will be enabled to pay off all the debts that have been accruing to them for many years.

To form ſettlements in Africa ſeems the object of the preſent day. That country, ſo called, preſents more advantages than any other quarter of the globe. Moſt of it is ſcarce in an uncultivated deſert, and it is ſalubrious. We can conceive a nation to ſpring up in the courſe of a very few years, the coaſt of which will be covered with European veſſels.

Feb 6. On the *5th* and *6th* inſtant, were tried before Lord Kenyon, the two Hulls, to aſcertain whether John Hull was an inſurable life on the 1ſt of September, 1790. There was a great concourſe of both ſides. He was deſcribed as a man who was Counſel for the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter, and of three grades of gin every morning before breakfaſt by way of foundation. After which, he ſaid, the tea from grocers ſhops, he drank for pleaſure. He never ſaw any doctor, but had a phyſician on one ſide of him, and a bottle of wine on the other, which he conſtantly carried of his outſide. He had ſeveral attacks of the gout, three put out his eyes, and ſeveral broke his ſides. The jury found that he was in a ſtate of infirm health.

The late Earthquake at Lisbon, has excited all the ſuperſtition of the pious and popiſh part of Europe to aſcribe the wrath of Heaven, to the ſame cauſe that *Jove* fulminates. The Inquiſitors are ſaid to be expoſed to every ſpecies of indignity, and have very narrowly eſcaped with their lives. The new government got intelligence of a ſcheme of the Inquiſitors to form a diligent Search, diſcovered the plot, and ordered a publick Thankſgiving was performed in the Cathedral with ſolemnity. They are all natives, and of the moſt of them Biſhops and men of rank. The [illegible] ba-

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HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *March* 3.

THE committee, to whom was referred, on the 23d of February, the following motion, viz. "Resolved. That the secretary of the treasury cause to be laid before the house, a statement of the balances, if any remaining unpaid, which may have been due by individuals to the United States, previous to the 4th day of March, 1789; and whether any and what steps have been taken to recover the same; and also a statement of the sundry sums of public money, which may have been entrusted to individuals, previous to the said 4th of March, 1789, and have not been accounted for," made a report, which, after stating to the house, the various circumstances that had struck them in the examination of the treasury books, they concluded by declaring as their opinion, that it will be impossible to obtain the report of the state of accounts contemplated in the above resolution, during the present session, without greatly retarding the current business of the department; and that it will be inexpedient to take any resolution on the subject matter of the resolution referred to them,

A report from the secretary of the treasury, respecting compensations to the commissioners of loans, was read and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. B. Bourn, Mercer and Tucker.

A number of private petitions were read, and variously referred.

MONDAY, *March* 5.

The committee, to whom was referred, the petition of the officers of the levies late in the service of the United States, made a report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

A message from the president of the United States, was delivered by Mr. secretary Lear, with the translation of a letter from the king of France, announcing to the United States of America, his acceptance of the new constitution.

Mr. secretary Lear delivered a second message, notifying the house, that the president had, this day, approved and signed an "act to make further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States."

The house took up for consideration, the amendments proposed by the committee of the whole, to the militia bill; adopted some, disagreed to others, made some further amendments, and ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

Among other amendments made, was the addition of the following section, which had been before proposed by Mr. Barnwell, and rejected in the committee of the whole: viz.

"And be it further enacted, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any state from establishing such further regulations for the more effectually training their militia, according to the foregoing rules of discipline, as the legislature thereof shall think proper to direct."

When Mr. Barnwell renewed his motion for the introduction of this section.

An honourable member observed, that the Congress, in making such a declaration, assumed an air of importance, rising above the constitution. The states (said he) know and feel themselves possessed of the right of training their own militia; and is it to be supposed, that they will, without a smile, read a licence from Congress to exercise that inherent right? when we talk of taking to ourselves powers, which are vested in the states, and then with great complaisance giving them back to the states, such behaviour carries in it a something which the free spirit of America will never brook.

To this it was answered, that the clause in question implied only a recognition, not a delegation of power.

In reply it was said, that since the states possess a constitutional power, in the case under consideration, it was a work of supererogation in Congress to recognize it; neither the Congress, nor the president of the United States, has a right to controul or command a single individual of the militia of the states, in the capacity of a militia man; all that Congress is authorised to do in this case, is to point out a rule, by which the militia are to be trained; but the right of training and exercising them in conformity to that rule, is, by the constitution, clearly reserved to the states; and Congress would shew a very improper officiousness, in prescribing to the state legislatures what their own judgment and prudence would naturally suggest to them.

It was further observed, that it is adding insult to injury, to deprive the states of their constitutional rights, and then to tell them, that if they can find any thing further they are welcome to keep that.

The section was adopted; yeas 25; nays (not counted) about 20.

TUESDAY, *March* 6.

A letter was read from the Legislature of North Carolina, instructing the representatives of that state, to require that Congress will do justice to the claimants of certain western lands, and discharge the arrears due to the army.

Mr. Parker laid on the table a resolution, directing the secretary of the treasury to report, what money, if any, now remains in the treasury, of the appropriations made prior to the year 1791, distinguishing, under the different heads of appropriation, such monies as remain unapplied agreeably thereto.

Mr. Williamson laid on the table a resolution for the appointment of a committee, to prepare and bring in a bill to amend the act, entitled an act to provide for collecting the duties on goods, wares and merchandize so far as to permit the landing of salt, under certain regulations, at the ware-houses belonging to the several fisheries, and to allow a drawback on the exportation of salted provisions, equal to the duty paid on the salt used in preserving the same.

The committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill for reducing the rates of postage on news-papers which was read a first time and ordered to lie on the table. The postage proposed is half a cent, for any distance not exceeding 100 miles, and three quarters of a cent for any greater distance.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house, a report from the secretary of the treasury, respecting the excise law, which was read and ordered to be printed.

The Militia bill being brought in and engrossed,

Mr. Vining moved for a recommitment.

This motion gave rise to a debate of some length, after which, the question being taken, and passing in the negative; yeas 27, nays 28; the blanks were filled up, and the bill passed; yeas 31, nays 27; and was sent to the senate for their concurrence.

YEAS.—Messrs. Ames, Ashe, Barnwell, Benson, Boudinot, S. Bourn, Clark, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Giles, Goodhue, Grove, Hathorne, Key, Kitchell, Lawrance, Learned, Lee, Madison, Moore, Muhlenbergh, Murray, Sedgwick, I. Smith, Steele, Sterrett, Sturges, Silvester, Venable, White.—31.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baldwin, S. Bourne, Findely, Gilman, Gordon, Gregg, Griffin, Heister, Livermore, Macon, Mercer, Nics, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, J. Smith, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tredwell, Tucker, Vining, Wadsworth, Ward, Wayne, Williamson, Willis.—27.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 7.

Mr. Vining presented a memorial, signed with the names of near sixty respectable merchants of this city, in opposition to the memorial lately presented from the merchants of New-York and Philadelphia, who trade to India and China. Referred as the two last mentioned, to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

A Resolution some time since laid on the table, was then called up, viz.

"Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to the house the Ways and Means, by which, in his opinion, the additional sums necessary for the public service ought to be raised."

This resolution gave rise to a warm and animated debate, which continued to a late hour, when the house, without taking the question, adjourned.

THURSDAY, *March* 8.

The following resolution, viz. "that the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to the house, the "Ways and Means," by which, in his opinion, the additional sums, necessary for the public service, ought to be raised,"—was again taken up, and again was warmly discussed as yesterday, in a well supported and interesting debate, in which, much was said of the baneful effects of ministerial influence; its invaried tendency to sap the foundation of liberty, in every country, where it is permitted to exist; and the dangerous consequences to be apprehended by the people of America, if the house of representatives, who by the constitution, are alone authorised to originate bills for raising revenue, should so far surrender that power into the hands of any executive officer, or head of a department, as to make him the oracle to dictate all their schemes of finance, and prescribe Ways and Means of drawing money from the pockets of the citizens.

The debate was without intermission, continued until three o'clock, when

The question was taken on adopting the resolution, and carried in the affirmative; yeas 31, nays 27.

FRIDAY, *March* 9.

This day was the day appointed for taking up, in committee of the whole house, the bill for reducing the rates of postage on news-papers.—It still lies over: but it may yet be passed, this session; for the bill is a very short one, involving no constitutional principle; and every gentleman in the house, may be supposed to have long since made up his mind on the subject, the yeas and nays may, without any debate, decide its fate in less time, than is usually spent in reading and referring a private petition.

The house resolved into a committee of the whole (Mr. W. Smith in the chair) on the bill declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland, Georgia and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations; and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the bill without amendment; whereupon, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

SATURDAY, *March* 10.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the message received from the President of the United States on Monday last, with the translation of the letter from the King of France, announcing to the United States, his acceptance of the constitution, whereupon,

The following Resolution was moved, viz.

"Resolved, That this house hath received with sentiments of high satisfaction, the notification of the king of the French, of his acceptance of the constitution presented to him in the name of the nation;—and that the President of the United States be requested, in his answer to the said notification, to express the sincere participation of the house, in the interests of the French nation, on this great and important event;—and their wish, that the wisdom and magnanimity, displayed in the formation and acceptance of the constitution, may be rewarded by the most perfect attainment of its object, the permanent happiness of so great a people."

A motion, made for the commitment of this resolution, passed in the negative: yeas 17, nays 35.

A debate of considerable length, and of a very interesting nature, then took place on the adoption of the resolution; after which a division of the question being called for, the house agreed to the first part, as far as the words "important event" inclusive;—yeas 50; nays 2.

The question was then taken on the remaining part of the resolution, and also passed in the affirmative; yeas 36; nays 16,

A committee of five members was appointed, to wait on the president of the United States, with the said resolution.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The enormous price of sugar has given rise to a report that application is to be made to the East-India Company to inquire whether sugar could not be imported from the East-Indies.—We have been informed by gentlemen well acquainted with the subject, that the sugar cane can be cultivated in the East Indies to any extent, with half the labour, and less than one fourth of the expence, of a West-India plantation, and that without employing a single slave.

The large produce of the estates in Jamaica this last year, we mean the amount of their value, is so great from the exorbitant price of West-India articles, the merchants and planters there will be enabled to pay off all the debts that have been accruing to this country for many years.

To form settlements in Africa seems the rage of the present day. That country, indeed, promises more to adventurers than any other quarter of the globe. The soil is fertile in an uncommon degree, and the climate is salubrious. We can confidently anticipate, that in the course of a very few years, the coast of Africa will be covered with European settlements.

Feb. 6. On the *fifth* and *last* special jury that was tried before Lord Kenyon, the single question was, whether John Hull was an insurable life in the month of September, 1790. There was a great deal of evidence on both sides. He was described by Mr. Scarrow, who was Counsel for the Defendant, to have swallowed three glasses of gin every morning before breakfast, by way of foundation. After it, in order to prevent the tea from griping him, he drank 18 glasses of gin.—He never eat any dinner, but had a brandy bottle on one side of him, and a bottle of wine on the other. He was equally careful of his outside. He wore two under waistcoats, three pair of stockings, and four pair of breeches. The jury found that he was not a good life.

The late Earthquake at Lisbon, has revived all the superstition of the priests and populace, and their zeal to appease the wrath of Heaven, by the *sacrifice of a few Heretics*. The Frenchmen among them have been exposed to every species of indignity, and some of them very narrowly escaped with their lives.—The Clergy got information of a lodge of free Masons, and, after diligent search, discovered the members; for which a publick Thanksgiving was performed with great solemnity. They are all natives, and the greater part of them soldiers and men of rank. This may proba-

to the Inquisition, they will certainly be burnt *for the good of their fouls*, to appeafe the Divinity, quiet the minds of the people, and inspire them with a *proper fenfe of religion.*

In the funeral fervice of the Turks, whilft dirt is ſprinkled on the interred corpfe, the *Mahometan Miniſter* ſolemnly ſays of the deceaſed, "*if whilſt you lived, you were* BENEVOLENT, *you are* HAPPY: *If otherwiſe,* (devoutly raiſing his hands and eyes towards Heaven during a long pauſe)—*the mercy of God exceedeth all things!*

The Prince de LAMBESQUE who made ſo conſpicuous a figure in the firſt ſcenes of the French Revolution, has availed himſelf of the general Amneſty, and is returned to Paris.

The Duke of Orleans has given ſo many proofs of his attachment to the new order of things in France, that in the plan of the late Comp ot which is now before the Committee of Reſearches, he was ſet down as one of the firſt victims!

The purpoſe of the laſt Ariſtocratic plot was to excite a general alarm and riot, by means of the Swiſs Guards, when the King's Body Guard, all picked men, and of tried fidelity, were under the pretext of ſecuring the King's perſon to favour his eſcape.—The detection of this unripe ſcheme has of courſe ſaved the lives of thouſands.

Military preparations are ſtill going on with a conſiderable degree of activity in Sweden and Ruſſia, as alſo at Vienna, notwithſtanding the Emperor does not ſeem inclined to favour the French Emigrants.

It being now perfectly evident, the Parliament will never reform itſelf, aſſociations are forming in ſeveral parts of the kingdom, to deliberate on the proper means for enabling the people to claim their rights. In this public-ſpirited plan the town of Sheffield has taken the lead.

In the recent defeat by the Indians, the Americans have loſt more officers than in any ſingle engagement with the Britiſh troops in the whole courſe of the late war: the reaſon, perhaps, was, that they ventured to face the Indians! It is apprehended the remainder of General St. Clair's corps will be cut off.

St. JOHN's, (Antigua) December 26.

Yeſterday morning, a ſevere ſhock of an Earthquake was felt in this Iſland; it laſted for fifty ſeconds; but providentially it did no kind of damage.

PITTSBURGH, March 24.

Capt. Caſs of the ſecond United States regiment, marched from this place, on Tueſday laſt, with a detachment of men for Fort Franklin—this detachment will augment that garriſon to 120 men; and of which Capt. Caſs is to take the command.

Captain Hughes with a fine company of men arrived here on Saturday laſt from the eaſtward.

We hear from Short creek, about ſix miles this ſide Wheeling, that a party of Indians had ſtolen ſix horſes from that neighbourhood, that they were purſued ſome diſtance but not overtaken.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.

We hear there are juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by William Young, at the ſouth weſt corner of Cheſnut and Second Streets, price 1-8 of a dollar; Minutes of Debates in Council on the Banks of the Ohio a river, commonly called the Miami of the Lake; ſaid to be held there in November laſt, by ſeveral Indian Nations, after defeating the Army of the United States on the 4th of that month. As theſe minutes are ſaid to contain the reaſons alleged by the Indian nation, for their hoſtilities againſt the United States, and intimate the terms on which they are diſpoſed to live in peace, are thought to be worthy the conſideration of thoſe whom they concern.

March 27. Yeſterday arrived in this port, the ſhip Perſeverance from Bourdeaux which place ſhe left the 5th of January. By this veſſel we learn that at Bourdeaux all was confuſion—that aſſignats were 50 per cent. below par; and that the people were in daily expectation of a counter-revolution.

In the ſhip Perſeverance, Captain Boy, arrived at this port yeſterday from Bourdeaux, came paſſengers ſix Catholic clergymen.

Official accounts have been received at the war-office, from lieut. colonel commandant Wilkinſon, adviſing of his having viſited the field of action of the 4th of November laſt, and returned to Fort-Waſhington, without having ſeen any Indians.

He commenced his march from Fort-Waſhington the 25th of January, with two companies of the 2d regiment and 130 volunteers, militia of Columbia diſtrict, in the vicinity of Fort Waſhington. The ſnow being deep, retarded the march of the party, ſo that they did not reach Fort-Jefferſon, 68 and an half miles diſtant, until the 30th of January, where the ſnow was two feet deep upon a level.

Bad weather prevented the march from Fort-Jefferſon until the 3d February, when, from the path being exceſſively bad for the infantry, Colonel Wilkinſon ordered them to return to Fort Waſhington, while he proceeded to the field of battle, on which he arrived at ten o'clock the 4th of February, being twenty-nine miles from Fort-Jefferſon. "A deſcription of the ſpectacle which he firſt preſented, though covered with twenty inches of ſnow, would be offenſive to humanity."

The Colonel buried as many of the dead as could be diſcovered. He found all the cannon carriages, except three, rendered unfit for ſervice; on one of which a four-pound iron carronade was mounted. The other cannon could not be diſcovered, being probably covered by the ſnow or ice, or buried in the vicinity. The damaged carriages were burnt, and the iron ſeparated, which, with the three carriages and carronade, were placed on ſleds and taken to fort Jefferſon, to which place the party returned on the 5th, having encamped on the field of battle during the night of the fourth of February.

Not a tree or buſh, or ſcarcely a twig, could be found on the left, between the lines of the army, which had not been marked by a ball.

On the 11th February, after Colonel Wilkinſon had left Fort-Jefferſon, it appears that Captain Shaylor, the commanding officer, Lieutenant Biſſel, Mr. Maſon, Mr. Kibby, Mr. Fowler, with Captain Shaylor's ſon, and a ſoldier, being about half a mile diſtant from the fort, were ſuddenly fired upon by a number of Indians dreſſed in blue coats. Mr. Maſon and young Mr. Shaylor were killed upon the ſpot. The Captain eſcaped to Fort Jefferſon, with an arrow ſticking in him. Lieutenant Biſſel and 2 others (not named) eſcaped to Fort-Hamilton, and one was ſtill miſſing.—Captain Shaylor is arreſted and will be tried at a general court martial for leaving his garriſon contrary to orders.

March 29. The Diſmal ſwamp (North Carolina) company have iſſued propoſals for cutting a canal from the waters of Elizabeth river in Virginia to thoſe of Paſquotank, North-Carolina, communicating with Currotuck and Albermarle ſounds. The length of this canal will be about ſixteen miles. The country through which it is to paſs is flat and ſwampy, free from ſtones and covered with heavy woods; the canal is to be 32 feet in width, and about 8 feet in depth, which will enable boats, not drawing more than three feet of water to navigate this canal in the drieſt ſeaſons. The main object of this canal is ſaid to be the draining of the Great Diſmal Swamp, which is ten miles across, and about ten leagues in length; this ſwamp, when the canal is finiſhed may be eaſily converted into an immenſe rice field of the beſt quality of ſoil,———Propoſitions are to be received no longer than the ninth day of April next. By means of this canal a vaſt inland navigation will be opened from the Chеſapeak, through the whole of Albermarle and Pamlico ſounds, down to Newbern.

March 1ne was ſpent in the houſe of Repreſentatives on Saturday, before they could agree on a proper device for the federal coins. But inſtead of the emblematical figure of liberty which they have adopted, how ſimple and *apropos* it would have been, ſince they have retained the Eagle on one ſide, to have placed fifteen emblematical pigeons on the other—A device, which perhaps (all things conſidered) would be much more in character.

The Eagle, the arms of the United States, is a device of the old congreſs; the ſymbol of office borne by the Sergeant at arms to the preſent Congreſs has an Eagle on the top—ſo that it appears both old and new Congreſs had a latent deſign againſt the pigeons!

FEDERAL CITY.

Premiums of 500 Dollars, or medals of that value, at the option of the parties, have been offered by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, in the new city of WASHINGTON, for Plans of the Preſident's houſe, &c.—of a Capitol, to contain a Conference Room; a Room for the Repreſentatives, ſufficient to accommodate 300 perſons each—and a Lobby, or Anti Chamber, to the latter; A Senate Room of 1200 ſquare feet area: An Anti-Chamber, or Lobby to the laſt—12 rooms of 600 ſquare feet each, for Committee-rooms, and Clerk's offices. To be built of brick.—The plans to be given before 15th July next.

The French frigate, La Naiſſe, that arrived here on Friday laſt, (commanded by Capt. Perrare, Lieutenant in the navy of France) left the Cape the 6th of March.—Six thouſand troops had then arrived, but theſe were judged inſufficient to recover the ſland ſpeedily. The national civil commiſſioners had ſent an urgent demand to France for fourteen thouſand more, which, in addition to the 6000 already arrived, it was thought would fully ſufficient to reduce the revolters to ſubmiſſion.

NEW-YORK, March 20.

What a pity that at a time when the moſt faſhionable nation of the univerſe is producing ſo many inſtances of the abolition of titles and diſtinctions, ſome other people, ſo apt to take after them in dances and ſtyle of dreſs and ornament, ſhould be ſo ſlow at copying them in thoſe more valuable and neceſſary improvements of ſocial ſtate. What a pity, that in America, ſuch diſtinctions ſhould be ever thought of—a country ſo young, and in which the claims of hereditary birth and honors are without a plea, and one of whoſe choiceſt bleſſings has hitherto been the equality of its citizens. The Preſident did wiſely in counteracting the prejudices of any our modern ariſtocrats, and in joining with his lady in all the popular amuſements of reſpectable people; thereby he will diſcourage the aſpiration of a baſer ambition, and offer to European artiſts the beſt of bounties to emigrate to this happy land, where certainly no inducement can draw them ſo powerfully as the idea of enjoying equally with others, all the proper pleaſures, privileges, as well as rights of man.

The noble ſpirit of Canal Making has pervaded every part of the union. A company has been incorporated for the purpoſe of connecting Cooper and Santee rivers by a canal *one and twenty miles* in length, in South Carolina. The ſum ſuppoſed to be neceſſary to complete this extenſive work, is 55,620l. Sterling. Twenty-five per cent. are allowed by the legiſlature in tolls for all monies advanced by ſtockholders.

The money appropriated by the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, to open, and explore or run roads in that ſtate, reflects the higheſt honor on the membe[illegible] body.—By means of theſe roads, the value of produce will be enhanced to the farmer; the new and now vacant lands of the ſtate will be ſettled; the population, and of courſe, the weight of the ſtate in the federal Houſe of Repreſentatives will be promoted;—and above all, the influence and government of law will be extended: For, the French wiſely ſay, "where there are no roads, there are no laws."

A bill is now pending before the Legiſlature of this ſtate for eſtabliſhing two companies, one for the purpoſe of opening a lock navigation from the navigable part of Hudſon's river to be extended to Lake Ontario and to the Seneca Lake, to be known by the name of the Preſident, Directors and Company of the weſtern inland, lock navagation; and one other company for the like purpoſe, from the now navigable part of Hudſon's river to Lake Champlain, to be called the Preſident, Directors and Company of the northern inland lock-navigation: the capital ſtock of the ſaid weſtern company to conſiſt of one thouſand ſhares, of 25 dollars each, and of the northern company one thouſand ſhares of the ſame amount: and for the encouragement of the ſaid corporations reſpectively, the Treaſurer of this ſtate for the time being is authoriſed, whenever it ſhall be certified unto him by the perſon adminiſtering the government, for the time being that either of the ſaid companies hath actually expended and laid out in the proſecution of the ſaid inland navigation, the ſum of 25000 dollars, to pay unto the Preſident and Directors, to each of the ſaid Corporations reſpectively, for the uſe of the Stockholders thereof, as a free gift to them from the people of this ſtate, the ſum of 12500 dollars out of any monies which may come into the Treaſury after the firſt day of October next.

APRIL, 2.

Extract of a letter from Havanna, March 13.

"Yeſterday a moſt extraordinary order was iſſued by the governor relative to all foreign veſſels in port; the moſt of them are ordered away in ſix days, and the reminder in eight, ſo that no veſſel can ſtay longer than that time in harbour. This your own judgment will tell you is the ſame as a prohibition to all ſtrange veſſels; and their is another circumſtance that makes the order doubly hard, which is, that all foreigners who arrive muſt value themſelves on a Spaniard, and all their buſineſs tranſacted by him in his name. Such unexpected proceedings will certainly knock up this trade, and make the Royal Cedula of no effect, as the ſteps now taken by government are ſo oppoſite to it, as they are to juſtice. It is really difficult to foreſee what will be the reſult of them, I mean as to the veſſels that are now in port: for after this news reaches the continent I do not expect a ſingle veſſel will make her appearance here, at leaſt till there is ſome alteration for the better *that can be depended on.*"

At a meeting of the merchants, held at the Coffee-Houſe, on the 20th of March, a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congreſs, againſt the adoption of that part of the ſecretary's report, which reſpects an increaſe of duties on merchandize imported into the United States, and at the ſame time to petition for an extenſion of the credit on the duties already laid.

The Stock Dealers reſolved on Saturday, that in future they would not attend any ſales of ſtock at auction.

Letters, received by the Ariel, inform that there was a great ſtorm in the Bay of Biſcay on Chriſtmas-Day, in which 35 ſhips were loſt, and that the towns of St. Andero, St. Sebaſtian and Bilboa, were for a time nearly inundated.

The drafters which have lately happened to ſome of the ſpeculators, ſays a correſpondent, will probably convince the people of this city, that the beſt way of making a fortune is to attend to ſome regular buſineſs, the profits of which, though they be ſmall are nevertheleſs conſtant.

A correſpondent hopes that the example ſet yeſterday by two noted ſpeculators in town, will not be generally contagious, for then from bad we ſhall deſcend to a worſe ſtation.—*Breaking* is bad enough, but FIGHTING is moſt certainly worſe.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated March 16, to the editor.

"By the brig Minerva, Captain Thomas Worth, I informed you of the melancholy news of the revolt of the negroes on the plains of Leogan; they began to leave their maſter's ſervice ſome time paſt, and embodied 3 leagues from Leogane, at a convenient place in the mountain, where they were headed by ſome whites, ſaid to be priſts from France together with ſome Spaniſh creoles: and on the 13th inſt. there appeared to be a general revolt: the 12th about 4 o'clock in the morning their whole force entered the town of Leogane, and began to deſtroy, but by the vigilance of the inhabitants, by whites, and people of colour, they were drove out of town.

The frigate then being at Leogane, with the commiſſary national and civil; the inhabitants immediately reinforced from the frigate, and the action became deſperate; the negroes with ſuch weapons as they were poſſeſſed of, moſtly ſharpened ſticks, and the inhabitants with bayonets, &c. Report ſays, that upwards of 2000 were ſlain before they retreated, they divided, and commenced putting fire to the habitations, as they paſſed along on their retreat to the mountains; and from the beſt accounts we can receive as yet, we have reaſon to believe that nearly the whole of 59 plantations have ſuffered more or leſs, many entirely burnt, and others the greater part."

Extract of a letter from St. Georges (Bermuda) dated February 2.

"A propoſition was made ſome time ſince for erecting a light houſe on the North Rock, three leagues

to the inquisition, they will certainly be burnt *for the good of their souls*, to appease the Divinity, quiet the minds of the people, and inspire them with a *proper sense of religion*.

In the funeral service of the Turks, whilst dirt is sprinkled on the interred corpse, the *Mahometan Minister* solemnly says of the deceased, "*if whilst you lived, you were* BENEVOLENT, *you are* HAPPY: *If otherwise*, (devoutly raising his hands and eyes towards Heaven during a long pause)—*the mercy of God exceedeth all things!*

The Prince de LAMBESQUE who made so conspicuous a figure in the first scenes of the French Revolution, has availed himself of the general Amnesty, and is returned to Paris.

The Duke of Orleans has given so many proofs of his attachment to the new order of things in France, that in the plan of the late Complot which is now before the Committee of Researches, he was set down as one of the first victims!

The purpose of the last Aristocratic plot was to excite a general alarm and riot, by means of the Swiss Guards, when the King's Body Guard, all picked men, and of tried fidelity, were under the pretext of securing the King's person to favour his escape.—The detection of this unripe scheme has of course saved the lives of thousands.

Military preparations are still going on with a considerable degree of activity in Sweden and Russia, as also at Vienna, notwithstanding the Emperor does not seem inclined to favour the French Emigrants.

It being now perfectly evident, the Parliament will never reform itself, associations are forming in several parts of the kingdom, to deliberate on the proper means for enabling the people to claim their rights. In this public-spirited plan the town of Sheffield has taken the lead.

In the recent defeat by the Indians, the Americans have lost more officers than in any single engagement with the British troops in the whole course of the late war: the reason, perhaps, was, that they ventured to face the Indians! It is apprehended the remainder of General St. Clair's corps will be cut off.

St. JOHN's, (Antigua) December 26.

Yesterday morning, a severe shock of an Earthquake was felt in this Island; it lasted at least thirty seconds; but providentially it did no kind of damage.

PITTSBURGH, March 24.

Capt. Cass of the second United States regiment, marched from this place, on Tuesday last, with a detachment of men for Fort Franklin—this detachment will augment that garrison to 120 men, and of which Capt. Cass is to take the command.

Captain Hughes with a fine company of men arrived here on Saturday last from the eastward.

We hear from Short creek, about six miles this side Wheelen, that a party of Indians had stolen six horses from that neighbourhood, that they were pursued some distance but not overtaken.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.

We hear there are just published and to be sold by William Young, at the south west corner of Chesnut and Second Streets, price 1-8 of a dollar; Minutes of Debates in Council on the banks of the Ottowa river, commonly called the Miami of the Lake; said to be held there in November last, by several Indian Nations, after defeating the Army of the United States on the 4th of that month. As these minutes are said to contain the reasons alledged by the Indian nation, for their hostilities against the United States, and intimate the terms on which they are disposed to live in peace, are thought to be worthy the consideration of those whom they concern.

March 27. Yesterday arrived in this port, the ship Perseverance from Bourdeaux which place she left the 9th of January. By this vessel we learn that at Bourdeaux all was confusion—that assignats were 50 per cent. below par; and that the people were in daily expectation of a counter-revolution.

In the ship Perseverance, Captain Boy, arrived at this port yesterday from Bourdeaux, came passengers six Catholic clergymen.

Official accounts have been received at the war-office, from lieut. colonel commandant Wilkinson, advising of his having visited the field of action of the 4th of November last, and returned to Fort-Washington, without having seen any Indians.

He commenced his march from Fort-Washington the 25th of January, with two companies of the 2d regiment and 130 volunteers, militia of Columbia district, in the vicinity of Fort Washington. The snow being deep, retarded the march of the party, so that they did not reach Fort-Jefferson, 68 and an half miles distant, until the 30th of January, where the snow was two feet deep upon a level.

Bad weather prevented the march from Fort-Jefferson until the 3d February, when, from the path being excessively bad for the infantry, Colonel Wilkinson ordered them to return to Fort Washington, while he proceeded to the field of battle, on which he arrived at ten o'clock the 4th of February, being twenty-nine miles from Fort-Jefferson. "A description of the spectacle which the field presented, though covered with twenty inches of snow, would be offensive to humanity."

The Colonel buried as many of the dead as could be discovered. He found all the cannon carriages, except three, rendered unfit for service; on one of which a four-pound iron carronade was mounted. The other cannon could not be discovered, being probably covered by the snow or ice, or buried in the vicinity. The damaged carriages were burnt, and the iron separated, which, with the three carriages and carronade, were placed on sleds and taken to fort Jefferson, to which place the party returned on the 5th, having encamped on the field of battle during the night of the fourth of February.

Not a tree or bush, or scarcely a twig, could be found on the left, between the lines of the army, which had not been marked by a ball.

On the 11th February, after Colonel Wilkinson had left Fort-Jefferson, it appears that Captain Shaylor, the commanding officer, Lieutenant Bissel, Mr. Mason, Mr. Kibby, Mr. Fowler, with Captain Shaylor's son, and a soldier, being about half a mile distant from the fort, were suddenly fired upon by a number of Indians dressed in blue coats. Mr. Mason and young Mr. Shaylor were killed upon the spot. The Captain escaped to Fort Jefferson, with an arrow sticking in him. Lieutenant Bissel and 2 others (not named) escaped to Fort-Hamilton, and one was still missing.—Captain Shaylor is arrested and will be tried at a general court martial for leaving his garrison contrary to orders.

March 29. The Dismal swamp (North Carolina) company have issued proposals for cutting a canal from the waters of Elizabeth river in Virginia to those of Pasquotank, North-Carolina, communicating with Currotuck and Albermarle sounds. The length of this canal will be about sixteen miles. The country through which it is to pass is flat and swampy, free from stones and covered with heavy wood; the canal is to be 32 feet in width, and about 8 feet in depth, which will enable boats, not drawing more than three feet of water to navigate this canal in the driest seasons. The main object of this canal is said to be the draining of the Great Dismal Swamp, which is ten miles across, and about ten leagues in length; this swamp, when the canal is finished may be easily converted into an immense rice field of the best quality of soil,———Propositions are to be received no longer than the ninth day of April next. By means of this canal a vast inland navigation will be opened from the Chesapeak, through the whole of Albermarle and Pamlico sounds, down to Newbern.

Much time was spent in the house of Representatives on Saturday, before they could agree on a proper device for the federal coins. But instead of the emblematical figure of liberty which they have adopted, how simple and *a propos* it would have been, since they have retained the Eagle on one side, to have placed fifteen emblematical pigeons on the other—A device, which perhaps (all things considered) would be much more in character.

The Eagle, the arms of the United States, is a device of the old congress; the symbol of office borne by the Sergeant at arms to the present Congress has an Eagle on the top—so that it appears both old and new Congress had a latent design against the pigeons!

FEDERAL CITY.

Premiums of 500 Dollars, or medals of that value, at the option of the parties, have been offered by the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings, in the new city of WASHINGTON, for Plans of the President's house, &c.—of a Capitol, to contain a Conference Room; a Room for the Representatives, sufficient to accommodate 300 persons each—and a Lobby, or Anti-Chamber, to the latter; A Senate Room of 1200 square feet area: An Anti-Chamber, or Lobby to the last—12 rooms of 600 square feet each, for Committee-rooms, and Clerk's offices. To be built of brick.—The plans to be given before 15th July next.

The French frigate, La Moselle, that arrived here on Friday last, (commanded by Capt. Feevarie, Lieutenant in the navy of France) left the Cape the 6th of March.—Six thousand troops had then arrived, but these were judged insufficient to recover the island speedily. The national civil commissioners had sent an urgent demand to France for fourteen thousand more, which, in addition to the 6000 already arrived, it was thought would be fully sufficient to reduce the revolters to submission.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

What a pity that at a time when the most fashionable nation of the universe is producing so many instances of the abolition of titles and distinctions; some other people, so apt to take after them in dances and style of dress and ornament, should be so slow at copying them in those more valuable and necessary improvements of social state. What a pity, that in America, such distinctions should be ever thought of—a country so young, and in which the claims of hereditary birth and honors are without a plea, and one of whose choicest blessings has hitherto been the equality of its citizens. The President did wisely in counteracting the prejudices of any our modern aristocrats, and in joining with his lady in all the popular amusements of respectable people; thereby he will discourage the aspiration of a sinister ambition, and offer to European artists the best of bounties to emigrate to this happy land, where certainly no inducement can draw them so powerfully as the idea of enjoying equally with others, all the proper pleasures, privileges, as well as rights of man.

The noble spirit of Canal Making has pervaded every part of the union. A company has been incorporated for the purpose of connecting Cooper and Santee rivers by a canal *one and twenty miles* in length, in South Carolina. The sum supposed to be necessary to complete this extensive work, is 55,620l. sterling. Twenty-five per cent. are allowed by the legislature in tolls for all monies advanced by stockholders.

The money appropriated by the legislature of Pennsylvania, to open, and explore or run roads in that state, reflects the highest honor on the memb[illegible] body.—By means of these roads, the value of produce will be enhanced to the farmer; the new and now vacant lands of the state will be settled; the population, and of course, the weight of the state in the federal House of Representatives will be promoted;—and above all, the influence and government of law will be extended: For, the French wisely say, "where there are no roads, there are no laws."

A bill is now pending before the Legislature of this state for establishing two companies, one for the purpose of opening a lock navigation from the navigable part of Hudson's river to be extended to Lake Ontario and to the Seneca Lake, to be known by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the western inland, lock navagation; and one other company for the like purpose, from the now navigable part of Hudson's river to Lake Chamlain, to be called the President, Directors and Company of the northern inland lock-navigation: the capital stock of the said western company to consist of one thousand shares, of 25 dollars each, and of the northern company one thousand shares of the same amount: and for the encouragement of the said corporations respectively, the Treasurer of this state for the time being is authorised, whenever it shall be certified unto him by the person administering the government, for the time being that either of the said companies hath actually expended and laid out in the prosecution of the said inland navigation, the sum of 25000 dollars, to pay unto the President and Directors, to each of the said Corporations respectively, for the use of the Stockholders thereof, as a free gift to them from the people of this state, the sum of 12500 dollars out of any monies which may come into the Treasury after the first day of October next.

APRIL, 2.

Extract of a letter from Havanna, March 13.

"Yesterday a most extraordinary order was issued by the governor relative to all foreign vessels in port; the most of them are ordered away in six days, and the remainder in eight, so that no vessel can stay longer than that time in harbour. This your own judgment will tell you is the same as a prohibition to all strange vessels; and their is another circumstance that makes the order doubly hard, which is, that all foreigners who arrive must value themselves on a Spaniard, and all their business transacted by him in his name. Such unexpected proceedings will certainly knock up this trade, and make the Royal Cedula of no effect, as the steps now taken by government are as opposite to it, as they are to justice. It is really difficult to foretell what will be the result of them, I mean as to the vessels that are now in port: for after this news reaches the continent I do not expect a single vessel will make her appearance here, at least till there is some alteration for the better *that can be depended on.*"

At a meeting of the merchants, held at the Coffee-House, on the 30th of March, a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, against the adoption of that part of the secretary's report, which respects an increase of duties on merchandize imported into the United States, and at the same time to petition for an extension of the credit on the duties already laid.

The Stock-Dealers resolved on Saturday, that in future they would not attend any sales of stock at auction.

Letters, received by the Ariel, inform that there was a great storm in the Bay of Biscay on Christmas-Day, in which 35 ships were lost, and that the towns of St. Andero, St. Sebastian and Bilboa, were for a time nearly inundated.

The disasters which have lately happened to some of the speculators, says a correspondent, will probably convince the people of this city, that the best way of making a fortune is to attend to some regular business, the profits of which, though they be small are nevertheless constant.

A correspondent hopes that the example set yesterday by two noted speculators in town, will not be generally contagious, for then from bad we shall descend to a worse situation.—*Breaking* is bad enough, but FIGHTING is most certainly worse.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated March 16, to the editor.

"By the brig Minerva, Captain Thomas Worth, I informed you of the melancholy news of the revolt of the negroes on the plains of Leogan; they began to leave their master's service some time past, and embodied 3 leagues from Leogane, at a convenient place in the mountain, where they were headed by some whites, said to be priests from France together with some Spanish creoles: and on the 12th inst. there appeared to be a general revolt: the 12th about 4 o'clock in the morning their whole force entered the town of Leogane, and began to destroy, but by the vigilance of the inhabitants, say whites, and people of colour, they were drove out of town.

The frigate then being at Leogane, with the commissary national and civil; the inhabitants immediately reinforced from the frigate, and the action became desperate; the negroes with such weapons as they were possessed of, mostly sharpened sticks, and the inhabitants with bayonets, &c. Report says, that upwards of 2000 were slain before they retreated, they divided, and commenced putting fire to the habitations, as they passed along on their retreat to the mountains; and from the best accounts we can receive as yet, we have reason to belive that nearly the whole of 59 plantations have suffered more or less, many entirely burnt, and others the greater part."

Extract of a letter from St. Georges (Bermuda) dated February 2.

"A proposition was made some time since for erecting a light house on the North Rock, three leagues

northward—the main land of these Islands, in lat. 32, 25. The project is practicable, and would be extremely advantageous to the European and American trade in general. Of late the design seems to have dropped, perhaps from some of those narrow motives which always sacrifice public good to private emolument. We are much in the situation of an Innholder on a rough road, the more carriages that break down, the better for him, as he is sure to be the gainer."

APRIL 4.

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The branch of the bank of the United States for the department of New York, and the New York bank, we learn, are both open for deposits and discounts.

HARTFORD, April 9.

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To day a list of *twenty-five failures* in the city of New York, has been *circulating* in this city.—*Spec.!*

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By our latest accounts from the Genesee country we learn nothing of the melancholy disaster said to have happened to Lieut. Tait's and other families on Canandaigua's river, we are inclined to believe the report is without foundation, and that the person who handed in the intelligence must have been misinformed.

BOSTON, April. 7

The spirit of Toleration continues still rapidly to spread—A short time since, the House of Commons in Ireland unanimously gave leave for a bill to be brought in for the relief of Roman Catholics, by allowing them the enjoyment of property—The free exercise of their religion—The guardianship and education of their children—To allow them to intermarry with Protestants—and to take apprentices.

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A Committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of Messrs. Fitzsimons, Giles, Steele, Mercer, Venning, Smith and Sedgwick.

A Bill for the Apportionment of Representatives to the several States, after March 3, 1793, has passed the Houses of Congress—by which New-Hampshire is to have 5 Members, Massachusetts 16, Vermont 3, Rhode-Island 2, Connecticut 8, New York 11, New Jersey 6, Pennsylvania 14, Delaware 1, Maryland 9, Virginia 19, Kentucky 2, North-Carolina 12, South-Carolina 8, Georgia 2.

At the late Session of the Legislature of the State of New-York, an Act was passed to incorporate the Society of MECHANICS and TRADESMEN of the City of New-York.

It is said, that the Resolutions for assuming the State Debts passed the House of Representatives of the United States, by a large Majority.

On Friday arrived here the Sloop Dove, Captain Read, from Philadelphia.

The Ship William Penn, from London, arrived at Philadelphia, European Accounts are received to the 1st of February. They state that a Fire has consumed one Third of the City of Brussels. The Bishop of Autun, Talleyrand de Perigord, the new Minister from the Court of London, it is said, is to confer with the British Ministry on the Subject of a Standard for weights and Measures. The People of England and Scotland are petitioning Measures in the several Towns to procure the Repeal to Parliament against the Slave Trade.

By the Papers, by the last Vessels, mention the Refusal of the Queen of Portugal to interfere in the Affairs of France in Consequence of Overtures of that Nature from the Court of Russia—and that the King of Sweden had last accepted the Notification from Louis the XVIth that he had accepted the Constitution.

Some Accounts are mentioned in London Papers of the celebrated French Circumnavigator *Peyrouse* being still alive with some of his Crew on a distant Island in the Indian Ocean.

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Last Wednesday arrived in Town from Boston John Coffin Jones, Esq; and Lady.

MARRIED]—At South Kingstown, Mr. RUFUS SWEET, to Miss BETSY CLARK, Daughter of Mr. Samuel Clark.

DIED]—At South-Kingstown, Mrs. HANNAH BABCOCK, Wife of Mr. Ephraim Babcock.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, February Session, A. D. 1792.

An Act further regulating Proceedings in the Superior Court, and Courts of Common Pleas, in this State.

BE it Enacted, &c. that General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is hereby enacted, That the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize and General Goal Delivery, whenever they shall convene at any of the stated terms in the county of Bristol, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to hear and decide upon all business that may have been pending before the said Court at any preceding term, and which was not then finished; and also to take cognizance of all appeals to the said Court at any preceding term, and which shall not have been entered by reason of the Court's not convening at the time prescribed by law: And that the same proceedings be had in such appeals, and other business pending before the said Court, as though the same had been taken up at any preceding term, and no interruption had taken place in the transacting thereof; any law, custom or usage, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And it is further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the five Superior Court, in all the counties in this State, be authorized and empowered to admit entries of appeal, when it shall be made to appear to them that either of the parties shall have caused an entry of the appeal to be made on the docket or minute book of the Court of Common Pleas, or shall have given bond to the clerk's office of the said Court of Common Pleas, although reasons of appeal shall not have been filed seasonably, and the steps of the law regularly pursued; any law, custom or usage, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And it is further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, in the several counties in this State, be authorized and empowered in like manner to receive appeals in term time from Courts of Justices of the Peace, on which the bonds required by law shall have been duly given.

It is Ordered, That the Secretary cause this act to be published in the Newport Mercury, and in one of the Providence news-papers.

A true copy: Witness,
HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

District of Newport, April 14.

ENTERED.	*from*
Sloop Aurora, Calson,	Providence
—Friendship, Peterson,	Do.
—Peggy, Lawton,	New York
Schooner Betty, Brayton,	Charleston
—Elizabeth, Crowel,	Yarmouth
Sloop Betty, Huntington,	Norfolk
—Good Intent, Dennis,	Charleston
CLEARED	*for*
Sloop Hannah, Field,	Providence
—Sus, Greene,	Albany
—Nancy, Reynolds,	New-York
—John, Thatcher,	Philadelphia
—Friendship, Peterson,	New-York
—Commerce, Westcott,	Providence
Brig Lucy, Hicks,	Cape Francois
Sloop Sally, Hicock,	Albany
—Nancy, Barden,	Do.
—Hannah, Clyde,	Do.
—Federal, Earl,	Machias
—Aurora, Cannon,	New York
—Sally, Spencer,	Alexandria
—Ruby, Fosdick,	Wilmington
—Grey Hound, Arnold,	Richmond.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of PHILADELPHIA HAZARD (late a Soldier in Colonel Greene's Regiment) deceased, are requested to bring them in; and those indebted said Estate are desired to make Payment to

SAMUEL PERRY, Admin'strator.

South Kingstown, April 21, 1792.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, either for the Newport Herald, or otherwise, are once more called upon to discharge the same within one Month from this Date, with Samuel Fowler, Esq; with whom their respective Bills are lodged. Those who do not comply may depend upon having their Accounts put into the Hands of an Attorney.

PETER EDES.

Newport, April 7, 1792.

The Advertisement omitted this Week will be inserted in our next.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1792.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the first Day of June next, for carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads in

MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

1. From Boston to Taunton, once a Week—The Mail to leave Boston on Thursday by 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Taunton by 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon.—*Returning*, to leave Taunton on Tuesday by 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive in Boston by 4 in the Afternoon.

2. From Taunton through Warren and Bristol to Newport once a Week. The Mail to leave Taunton on Thursday at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and arrive at Newport on Friday by Noon.—*Returning*, to leave Newport on Monday by 8 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Taunton by 5 in the Afternoon.

3. From Taunton to New Bedford, once a Week—The Mail to leave Taunton on Thursday, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and arrive at New-Bedford on Friday by Noon.—*Returning*, to leave New Bedford on Monday by 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Taunton by 5 in the Afternoon.

4. Persons offering Proposals for carrying these Mails (No. 1, 2, 3,) will be pleased to state the Terms on which they will carry the Mail from Boston, through Taunton to Newport—and the Mail from Boston through Taunton to New-Bedford, and back to Boston, at the Times abovementioned.

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2. For every Hour's Delay in arriving after the Times prescribed in any Contract, the Contractor to forfeit One Dollar: And for the Non-performance of a Trip, double the Sum which the Value of one Trip shall bear to the Value of the whole Number of Trips to be performed.

3. The Contracts to continue in Force until the first Day of June, 1794.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Benoni Peckham,

Perukemaker, near the Court-House,

INFORMS his Customers and others,

That he has received a new Supply of HAIR, and is now ready to furnish Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cuttings and Curls in the newest Fashion—Also Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of those Gentlemen who have lost their Hair. He returns his Thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their Custom the Year past, and hopes by steady Attention to Business to merit their future Favours.

Newport, April 9, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter Cask,
New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Molasses by the Hogshead,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogshead,
About 100 Barrels of Monhaden,
Cordage of all Sizes,
Butter by the Firken,
Three Hundred empty new Fish Barrels,

Also two Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Also a Row of small Shops adjoining said House; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern Keeper, or any other Sort of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported

Any Person wanting a Molasses Boat from 12 to 22 Feet will be furnished at the shortest Notice.

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

Newport, April 9, 1792.

State of Rhode Island, &c.
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State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.
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—Peggy, Lawton,	New York
Schooner Betsy, Brayton,	Charleston
—Elizabeth, Crowel,	Yarmouth
Sloop Betty, Huntington,	Norfolk
—Good Intent, Dennis,	Charleston

CLEARED *for*

Sloop Hannah, Field,	Providence
—Iris, Greene,	Albany
—Nancy, Reynolds,	New-York
—John, Thatcher,	Philadelphia
—Friendship, Peterson,	New-York
—Clementina, Westcott,	Providence
Brig Polly, Hicks,	Cape Francois
Sloop Sally, Effeeck,	Albany
—Nancy, Borden,	Do.
—Hannah, Chase,	Do.
—Federal, Earl,	Machias
—Aurora, Cahoon,	New York
—Sally, Spencer,	Alexandria
—Roba, Satterbrooks,	Wilmington
—Grey-Hound, Arnold,	Richmond.

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PETER EDES.

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3. The Contracts to continue in Force until the first Day of June, 1794.

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Benoni Peckham,

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TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter Cask,
New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Molasses by the Hogshead,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogshead,
About 100 Barrels of Monhaden,
Cordage of all Sizes,
Butter by the Firken,
Three Hundred empty new Fish Barrels,

Also two Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Also a Row of small Shops adjoining said House; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern Keeper, or any other Sort of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported.

Any Person wanting a Mores Boat from 12 to 22 Feet will be furnished at the shortest Notice.

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

Newport, April 9, 1792.

State of Rhode Island, &c.
March 20, 1792.

THE Creditors of LEVI BARLOW, of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden in Newport on the first Wednesday in May next, to shew Cause, if any they have, why his Petition, to be allowed Three Years for the Payment of his Debts should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

THE LAMP-LIGHTER.

A new Song, by Mr. DIBDEN.

I'M Jolly Dick the Lamp-lighter,
They fay the Sun's my Dad;
And truly I believe it Sir,
For I'm a pretty Lad;
Father and I the World delight,
And make it look fo gay;
The difference is, I lights by Night,
And Father lights by Day.

But Father's not the Ifle of I,
For knowing life and fun;
For I ftrange tricks and fancies fpy,
Folks never fhow the Sun—
Rogues, owls and bats, can't bear the light,
I have heard your wife ones fay;
And fo do you mind, I fees at Night,
Things never feen by Day.

At Night men lay afide all art,
As quite a ufelefs talk,
And many a face and many a heart,
Will then pull off the maſk;
Each *formal prude* and *Holy wight*,
Will throw *difguife* away,
And *Sin it obeys by* Nature right,
Who Saints it all the Day.

His darling hoard the Miſer views;
Miſſes from Friends decamp,
And many a Statefman mifchief brews,
To his country o'er his Lamp:
So Father and I—do you take me right,
Are both on the fame lay;
I bare fac'd Sinners light by Night,
And he falfe Saints by Day.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A NEW Supply of Garden Seeds imported from London, and to be Sold, by CHARLES DUNBAR, at his Shop the Corner of the Old Church Lane, Thames-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,
Three Tons of excellent Hay.

Inquire of the Printer.

State of Rhode Iſland, &c. March 19, 1792.

THE Creditors of Gideon Comſtock, of Newport, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport, on the Firſt Wednesday in May next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition to be allowed Five Years for the Payment of his Debts ſhould not be granted.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,
HENRY WARD *Secry.*

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.
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THE Creditors of Jeremiah Wanley, of South-Kingſtown, are hereby notified to appear at the next General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport on the Firſt Wednesday in May next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition to be allowed Five Years wherein to pay his Debts, ſhould not be granted.

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THE Creditors of John Earl, of Portſmouth, in the County of Newport, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport on the Firſt Wednesday in May next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of the inſolvent Act ſhould not be granted.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,
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State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. March 21, 1792.

THE Creditors of Samuel Allen, late of Portſmouth, in the County of Newport, now reſiding in Warwick, in the County of Kent, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport on the Firſt Wednesday in May next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of the inſolvent Act ſhould not be granted. By Order of the General Aſſembly,
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State of Rhode Iſland, &c.
March 19, 1792.

THE Creditors of Japheth Bicknell of North-Kingſtown, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport on the Firſt Wednesday in May next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition to be allowed Five Years wherein to pay his Debts ſhould not be granted.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,
HENRY WARD, Secry.

Narraganſet St. Paul's Church
LOTTERY

THE Honorable General Aſſembly at their laſt Seſſions having granted Permiſſion to the Congregation of ST. PAUL'S CHURCH in Narraganſet, to raiſe the Sum of Six Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars by Lottery, to be appropriated towards Repairing ſaid CHURCH:—The Subſcribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bond to the General Treaſurer for the faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt, offer to the Public the following

SCHEME.

CLASS FIRST.

			Dollars.
2000 Tickets at One Dollar each,			2000
Deduction 12½ per Cent,			250
			1750
1 Prize of	200 Dollars is		200 Dollars.
1	100		100
2 Prizes of	50	are	100
3	25		75
5	15		75
7	10		70
12	5		60
25	4		100
60	2		120
566	1½		850
682 Prizes.			1750
1318 Blanks.			

CLASS SECOND.

			Dollars.
2000 Tickets at 1 Dollar each			3000
Deduction 12½ per Cent,			375
			2625
1 Prize of	300 Dollars is		300 Dollars.
1	100		100
2 Prizes of	50	are	100
5	20		100
15	10		150
25	5		125
40	4		160
200	3		600
396	2½		990
685 Prizes.			2625
2315 Blanks.			

2000 Tickets, not Two Blanks to a Prize.

2000 Tickets, not Two Blanks to a Prize. Deduction in the Firſt Claſs, 250 Dollars

N. B. The 1½ Dollar Prizes to be paid with Tickets in the Second Claſs. Ditto 2d Claſs, 375

Total Gain 625

The Purpoſe for which this Lottery is eſtabliſhed, being generally approved of, and the above Scheme calculated for the Benefit of Adventurers, and there being but few Tickets, that the Managers reaſonably expect to meet with ſuch Encouragement from the Public, as will enable them to draw the Firſt Claſs at a very early Period.

PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE BROWN,
SILVESTER GARDNER,
ROWLAND BROWN,
SAMUEL E. GARDINER,
} Managers.

☞ TICKETS may be had of the Managers.—Alſo, at Newport, of Meſſrs. THOMAS WICKHAM, EDWARD MUMFORD, and JOHN FARON.

South-Kingſtown, March 14, 1792.

Fairfield-County Lottery.

THE Legiſlature of the State of Connecticut, at their ſeſſion in May laſt, granted a Lottery, for the purpoſe of building a COURT-HOUSE, a Priſon and a GOAL in Danbury, in ſaid County, and appointed the ſubſcribers Managers, who have given bond, for the faithful diſcharge of their truſt.—They preſent the Public with the following

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2,000 Dollars, is	2,000
1		1,000	1,000
2		500	1,000
8		200	1,600
14		100	1,400
30		50	1,500
50		30	1,500
100		20	2,000
200		10	2,000
2750		8	22,000
3156 Prizes.			
5844 Blanks.			
9000 Tickets, at 5 Dollars each, is			45,000
Laſt Blank drawn,		166⅔ Dollars.	
Subject to a Deduction of 12½ per cent.			

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

The common inducement of Public utility, we conceive will not ſecure to ready a ſale of the Tickets, as a favourable proſpect of gain to adventurers, from a ſcheme like the one now offered to the Public. We therefore make no comments. The drawing will poſitively commence on the 23d day of April next, or ſooner if the Tickets are ſold. A liſt of the fortunate Numbers will be publiſhed in the Farmer's Journal, and the Prizes paid on demand, by the Managers.

JOHN DAVENPORT, jun.
ELIJAH ABEL,
JAMES CLARK,
JOSHUA KING,
} Managers.

November 1, 1791.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had at the POST OFFICE.

Newport, April 6, 1792.

LOTTERY.
Second Congregational Church.
CLASS E.

SCHEME.

To conſiſt of 2000 Tickets,
of which { 500 at Two Dollars, / 500 at One Dollar, } are 1500

PRIZES

			Dollars.	Dollars.
1	of	200	is	200
2		50	are	100
2		25		50
5		10		50
20		5		100
300		3		900
First drawn, 11 blank,		32		32
First drawn after each hundred, 11 blank,		16		144
24 drawn, 11 Blank,		24		24

Not Two BLANKS to a PRIZE

TICKETS of Two Dollars, will be entitled to the whole Prize drawn againſt its Number without Deduction.

TICKETS of One Dollar will be entitled to the Prize drawn againſt its Number, with a Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Drawing, will be deemed generouſly given to the Society.

This Claſs will be drawn on the 15th Day of May, without any reſerve, and the Prizes paid immediately after Publication, by Mr. Thomas Russell.

THOMAS RUSSELL,
SAMUEL VERNON, jun.
STEPHEN PEIRCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN,
} Managers.

Newport, March 2, 1792.

THE LAMP-LIGHTER.

A new Song, by Mr. DIBDEN.

I'M Jolly Dick the Lamp-lighter,
They ſay the Sun's my Dad;
And truly I believe it Sir,
For I'm a pretty Lad;
Father and I the World delight,
And make it look ſo gay;
The diff'rence is, I lights by Night,
And Father lights by Day.

But Father's not the like of I,
For knowing life and fun;
For I ſtrange tricks and fancies ſpy,
Folks never ſhow the Sun—
Rogues, owls and bats, can't bear the light,
I have hear'd your wiſe ones ſay;
And ſo do you mind, I ſees at Night,
Things never ſeen by Day.

At Night men lay aſide all art,
As quite a uſeleſs taſk,
And many a face and many a heart,
Will then pull off the maſk;
Each *formal prude* and *Holy wight*,
Will throw *diſguiſe* away,
And *Sin it openly by* Night,
Who Saints it all the Day.

His darling hoard the Miſer views;
Miſſes from Friends decamp,
And many a Stateſman miſchief brews,
To his country o'er his Lamp:
So Father and I—do you take me right,
Are both on the ſame lay;
I bare fac'd Sinners light by Night,
And he falſe Saints by Day.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A NEW Supply of Garden Seeds imported from London, and to be Sold, by CHARLES DUNBAR, at his Shop the Corner of the Old Church Lane, Thames-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

Three Tons of excellent Hay.

Inquire of the Printer.

State of Rhode Iſland, &c. March 10, 1792.

THE Creditors of Gideon Cornell, of Newport, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport, on the Firſt Wedneſday in May next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition to be allowed Five Years for the Payment of his Debts ſhould not be granted.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,
HENRY WARD *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.
March 19, 1792.

THE Creditors of Jeremiah Whaley, of South-Kingſtown, are hereby notified to appear at the next General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport on the Firſt Wedneſday in may next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition to be allowed Two Years wherein to pay his Debts, ſhould not be granted.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

State of Rhode Iſland &c. March 21, 1792.

THE Creditors of John Earl, of Portſmouth, in the County of Newport, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport on the Firſt Wedneſday in May next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of the inſolvent Act ſhould not be granted.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. March 21, 1792.

THE Creditors of Lemuel Allen, late of Portſmouth, in the County of Newport, now reſiding in Warwick, in the County of Kent, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport on the Firſt Wedneſday in May next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of the inſolvent Act ſhould not be granted. By Order of the General Aſſembly,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry,

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.
March 19, 1792.

THE Creditors of Japheth Bicknell of North-Kingſtown, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport on the Firſt Wedneſday in May next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition to be allowed Five Years wherein to pay his Debts ſhould not be granted.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

Narraganſet St. Paul's Church

LOTTERY

THE Honorable General Aſſembly at their laſt Seſſions having granted Permiſſion to the Congregation of ST. PAUL'S CHURCH in Narraganſet, to raiſe the Sum of Six Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars by Lottery, to be appropriated towards Repairing ſaid CHURCH:—The Subſcribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bond to the General Treaſurer for the faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt, offer to the Public the following

SCHEME.

CLASS FIRST.

		Dollars.
2000 Tickets at One Dollar each,		2000
Deduction 12½ per Cent,		250
		1750

1	Prize of	200 Dollars is	200 Dollars.
1		100	100
2	Prizes of	50 are	100
3		25	75
5		15	75
7		10	70
12		5	60
25		4	100
60		2	120
566		1½	850
682	Prizes.		1750
1318	Blanks.		

2000 Tickets, not Two Blanks to a Prize.

N. B. The 1½ Dollar Prizes to be paid with Tickets in the Second Claſs.

CLASS SECOND.

		Dollars.
2000 Tickets at 1 Dollar each		3000
Deduction 12½ per Cent,		375
		2625

1	Prize of	300 Dollars is	300 Dollars.
1		100	100
2	Prizes of	50 are	100
5		20	100
15		10	150
25		5	125
40		4	160
200		3	600
396		2½	990
685	Prizes.		2625
1315	Blanks.		

2000 Tickets, not Two Blanks to a Prize.

Deduction in the Firſt Claſs, 250 Dollars

Ditto 2d Claſs, 375

Total Gain 625

The Purpoſe for which this Lottery is eſtabliſhed, being generally approved of, and the above SCHEME calculated for the Benefit of Adventurers, and there being but few Tickets, that the Managers reaſonably expect to meet with ſuch Encouragement from the Public, as will enable them to draw the Firſt Claſs at a very ear Period.

PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE BROWN,
SILVESTER GARDNER,
ROWLAND BROWN,
SAMUEL E. GARDINER, } Managers.

☞ TICKETS may be had of the Managers.—Alſo, at Newport, of Meſſrs. THOMAS WICKHAM, EDWARD MUMFORD, and JOHN FAXON.

South-Kingſtown, March 14, 1792.

Fairfield-County Lottery.

THE Legiſlature of the State of Connecticut, at their ſeſſion in May laſt, granted a Lottery, for the purpoſe of building a COURT-HOUSE, at Fairfield and a GOAL in Danbury, in ſaid County, and appointed the ſubſcribers Managers, who have given bonds for the faithful diſcharge of their truſt.—They preſent the Public with the following

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2,000 Dollars, is	2,000
1		1,000	1,000
2		500	1,000
8		200	1,600
14		100	1,400
30		50	1,500
50		30	1,500
100		20	2,000
200		10	2,000
2750		8	22,000
3156	Prizes.		
5844	Blanks.		
9000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, is		36,000

Laſt Blank drawn, 166⅔ Dollars.
Subject to a Deduction of 12½ per cent.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

The common inducement of Public utility, we conceive will not ſecure ſo ready a ſale of the Tickets, as a favourable proſpect of gain to adventurers, from a ſcheme like the one now offered to the Public. We therefore make no comments. The drawing will poſitively commence on the 23d day of April next, or ſooner if the Tickets are ſold. A liſt of the fortunate Numbers will be publiſhed in the Farmer's Journal, and the Prizes paid on demand, by the Managers.

JOHN DAVENPORT, jun.
ELIJAH ABEL,
JAMES CLARK,
JOSHUA KING, } Managers.

November 1, 1791.

*** TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had at the POST-OFFICE.

Newport, April 6, 1792.

LOTTERY.

Second Congregational Church

CLASS E.

SCHEME.

To conſiſt of 1000 Tickets,
of which { 500 at Two Dollars, } are
{ 500 at One Dollar, }

PRIZES

		Dollars.	Dolla
1	of	200 is	200
2		50 are	100
2		25	50
5		10	50
20		5	100
300		3	900
First drawn, if blank,	32		32
First drawn after each hundred, if blank,	16		144
aſt drawn, if blank,	24		24

Not Two BLANKS to a PRIZE

TICKETS of Two Dollars, will be entitle whole Prize drawn againſt its Number without tion.

TICKETS of One Dollar will be entitled the Prize drawn againſt its Number, without on.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months afte ing, will be deemed generouſly given to the S

This Claſs will be drawn on the 10th Day without any reſerve, and the Prizes paid imm after Publication, by Mr. THOMAS RUMRE

THOMAS RUMRELL,
SAMUEL VERNON, tertius,
STEPHEN PEIRCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN, } M

Newport, March 1, 1792.